

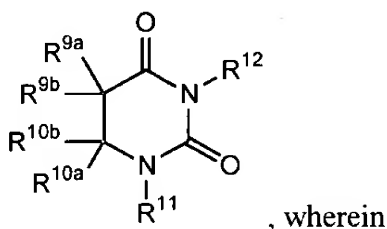
**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claims 1 – 67 (cancelled).

Claim 68. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting epileptogenesis, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound represented by the formula:



$R^{9a}$ ,  $R^{9b}$ ,  $R^{10a}$ ,  $R^{10b}$  are each independently hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, amino, hydroxy, thiol, alkylthiol, nitro, cyano, halogen, carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyloxy, aryloxycarbonyloxy, or aminocarbonyl group, or one of  $R^{9a}$  and  $R^{9b}$  and one of  $R^{10a}$  and  $R^{10b}$  are both taken together and form a double bond; or

$R^{9a}$  and  $R^{9b}$ , together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, are joined to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring;

$R^{10a}$  and  $R^{10b}$ , together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, are joined to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring; or one of  $R^{9a}$  and  $R^{9b}$  is joined with one of  $R^{10a}$  and  $R^{10b}$ , together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring;

$R^{11}$  is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, or aryloxy carbonyl; or one of  $R^{10b}$  and  $R^{10b}$  is joined with  $R^{11}$ , together with the carbon atom and nitrogen atom to which they are respectively attached, to form a heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring; and

$R^{12}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl and a carbohydrate;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; such that epileptogenesis is inhibited.

Claim 69. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 68 wherein

$R^{9a}$ ,  $R^{9b}$ ,  $R^{10a}$ , and  $R^{10b}$  are independently hydrogen or an alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkoxy, or aryloxy group; or one of  $R^{9a}$  and  $R^{9b}$  and one of  $R^{10a}$  and  $R^{10b}$  are both taken together and form a double bond; and

$R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$  are each independently hydrogen, alkyl, or alkylcarbonyl.

Claim 70. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 69 wherein  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$  are hydrogen.

Claim 71. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 69 wherein said  $R^{9a}$ ,  $R^{9b}$ ,  $R^{10a}$ ,  $R^{10b}$ ,  $R^{11}$ , or  $R^{12}$  alkyl or alkyloxy

group has a straight or branched chain alkyl group having 20 or fewer carbon atoms in the backbone.

Claim 72. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 71 wherein said alkyl group is substituted.

Claim 73. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 72 wherein said alkyl group is substituted with an aryl group.

Claim 74. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 69 wherein said R<sup>9a</sup>, R<sup>9b</sup>, R<sup>10a</sup>, or R<sup>10b</sup> cycloalkyl group has 4 to 10 carbon atoms in the ring structure.

Claim 75. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 74 wherein said cycloalkyl group is substituted.

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Claim 76. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 75 wherein said cycloalkyl substituent is a *tert*-butyl or phenyl group.

Claim 77. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 69 wherein said aryl group is substituted.

Claim 78. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 73 wherein said aryl or said aryloxy group is substituted.

Claim 79. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 77 wherein said aryl or aryloxy substitution is a halogen, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkoxy, amino, aryloxy, alkyl amino, dialkylamino, arylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, or an aromatic moiety.

Claim 80. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 78 wherein said aryl substitution is a halogen, hydroxyl, alkyl,

alkoxyl, amino, aryloxy, alkyl amino, dialkylamino, arylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, or an aromatic moiety.

Claim 81. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 79 wherein said aromatic moiety is a phenyl, naphthyl, quinolyl, or indolyl group.

Claim 82. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 80 wherein said aromatic moiety is a phenyl, naphthyl, quinolyl, or indolyl group.

Claim 83. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 81 wherein said phenyl group is substituted.

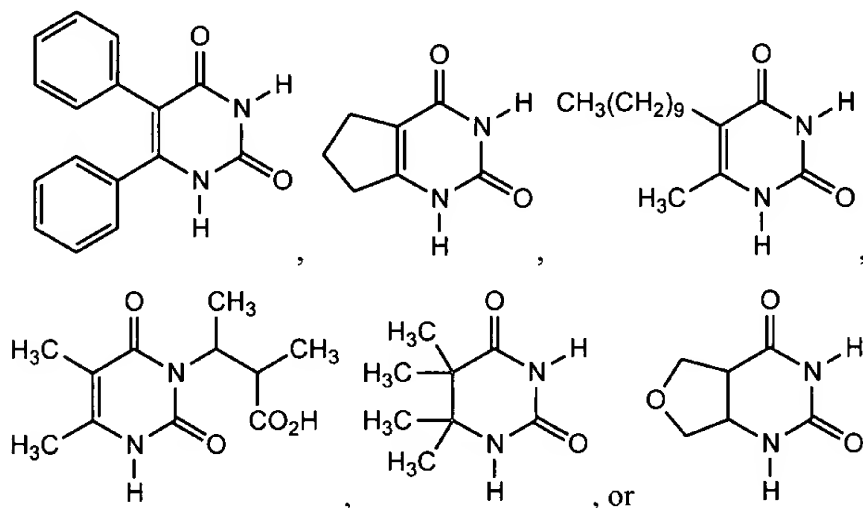
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Claim 84. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 82 wherein said phenyl group is substituted.

Claim 85. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 83 wherein said substituted phenyl group is a 4-fluorophenyl, 4-phenoxyphenyl, 3-(4-methylphenoxy)phenyl, 3-methyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 3-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2,5-dimethyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-bromo-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-acetamidophenyl, 2,5-dimethoxyphenyl, 4-diethylaminophenyl, 3-methylphenyl, 2-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl, 4-phenylphenyl, 3,4-dibenzoyloxyphenyl, or a 3-[(3-trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]phenyl group.

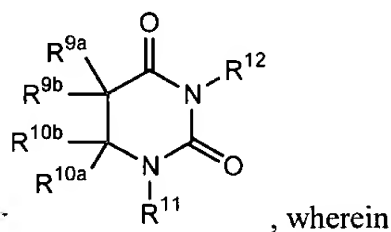
Claim 86. (Previously presented) The method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 84 wherein said substituted phenyl group is a 4-fluorophenyl, 4-phenoxyphenyl, 3-(4-methylphenoxy)phenyl, 3-methyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 3-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl, 2,5-dimethyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 2-fluoro-3-

trifluoromethylphenyl, 3-bromo-4-methoxyphenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-acetamidophenyl, 2,5-dimethoxyphenyl, 4-diethylaminophenyl, 3-methylphenyl, 2-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl, 4-phenylphenyl, 3,4-dibenzyloxyphenyl, or a 3-[(3-trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]phenyl group.

Claim 87. (Previously presented) A method of inhibiting epileptogenesis according to claim 68 wherein said compound is



Claim 88. (Currently amended) A method for treating a convulsive disorder, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound represented by the formula:



$R^{9a}$ ,  $R^{9b}$ ,  $R^{10a}$ ,  $R^{10b}$  are each independently hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, amino, hydroxy, thiol, alkylthiol, nitro, cyano, halogen, carboxyl, alkoxycarbonyloxy, aryloxy carbonyloxy, or aminocarbonyl group,

or one of R<sup>9a</sup> and R<sup>9b</sup> and one of R<sup>10a</sup> and R<sup>10b</sup> are both taken together and form a double bond; or

R<sup>9a</sup> and R<sup>9b</sup>, together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, are joined to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring;

R<sup>10a</sup> and R<sup>10b</sup>, together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, are joined to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring; or one of R<sup>9a</sup> and R<sup>9b</sup> is joined with one of R<sup>10a</sup> and R<sup>10b</sup>, together with the two-carbon unit to which they are attached, to form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring;

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R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, or aryloxy carbonyl; or one of R<sup>10b</sup> and R<sup>10b</sup> is joined with R<sup>11</sup>, together with the carbon atom and nitrogen atom to which they are respectively attached, to form a heterocyclic ring having from 4 to 8 members in the ring; and

R<sup>12</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl and a carbohydrate;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; such that said convulsive disorder is treated, wherein the compound is not (1-ethyl-2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-2H-quinazolin-3-yl)-acetic acid ethyl ester, (1-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-2H-quinazolin-3-yl)-acetic acid ethyl ester, N-methyl-2-(1-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-2H-quinazolin-3-yl)-acetamide, N-benzyl-2-(1-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-2H-quinazolin-3-yl)-acetamide, or (1-ethyl-2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-2H-quinazolin-3-yl)-acetic acid (3-chloro-benzylidene)-hydrazide.

Claim 89. (Previously presented) The method of claim 88, wherein said compound is a substituted or unsubstituted uracil, dihydrouracil or  $\beta$ -